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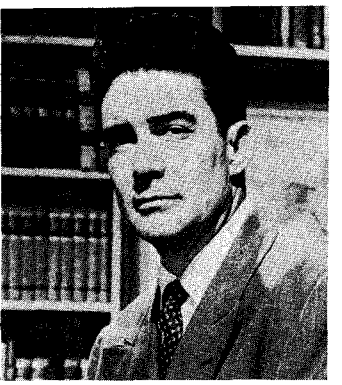

DAN SMOOT

CONGO TRAGEDY

The Congo is the heartland of the vast mineral wealth of the African continent.

In 1885, a conference of European powers in Berlin recognized King Leopold II of Belgium (who had organized exploration and development activities within Africa) as sovereign over the Congo. On July 1, 1885, the Belgian monarchy announced formation of the Congo Free State.[1]

In 1908, after 23 years of colonial rule which produced rich revenues in ivory and rubber, Belgium formally annexed the Free State as the Belgian Congo.[1]

The Belgian Congo prospered until recently, exporting about 10 percent of the world's copper, 70 percent of the world's cobalt, 80 percent of all germanium (from which transistors are made), and large quantities of other precious minerals, including uranium.

Following World War II, the Soviet Union intensified the international communist campaign of hatred against European colonial powers. Communists knew that if established white rule could be eliminated in such places as the Congo, chaos would ensue, giving communists an opportunity to take over. The campaign was simple. It was easy for trained communist agitators to spread hatred of the white man, to brand his economic developments as exploitation, and to create demand for national independence.

While spurring nationalist movements among primitive people not yet ready for national independence, the communists fostered an internationalist movement in civilized Western nations. Colonial peoples were filled with hatred of white exploiters, and urged to demand independence from the advanced nations. People in advanced countries were taught that all nations are interdependent — that no nation can, or should, maintain its national independence and culture in this modern world.

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All of this helped undermine national policies of great nations like the United States, and to make civilized white men ashamed of, and apologetic about, the activities of their nations in backward lands.

The United Nations functioned as a prime weapon in the Soviet arsenal of propaganda to create chaos in colonial territories. Pretending to support the ideal of independence and self-determination for all peoples, the United Nations helped fan the fires of hatred against European colonial powers. Our State Department also became a major ally of the Soviets in their agitation of colonial peoples throughout the world.

United Nations support for this communist program is easy to understand, because, since the late 1950's, the UN has been dominated by Afro-Asian and communist-bloc nations.

American motives, however, are less easily defined. There is a plausible theory that hidden communists are still in the State Department (possibly, men who came in years ago with Alger Hiss, or were brought in by him).

A more generally-accepted theory is that our liberal leaders have developed a psychopathic sensitivity about "race" and "colonialism." Trying to show that the United States is *not* "anti-colored," and *is opposed* to colonialism, American liberals follow a policy of supporting any colored agitator who announces himself a leader for national independence in Africa. Despite the horrible consequences for the African people, we support African extremists and murderers, to the detriment of European colonial powers which are supposed to be our major allies.

Much of European colonialism — which our State Department joins communists in condemning intemperately — did a great deal of good for Africa. European colonialism eliminated slavery in Africa. Slavery is returning, as Europeans withdraw. European colonialism opened Africa to Christian missionary work; brought the first and only light of civilization to the Dark Continent; and was preparing African populations — with all speed humanly possible — for genuine independence.

On the other hand, *Soviet* colonialism (far more extensive in Asia than European colonialism in Africa) has been characterized by genocide — planned murder of whole races, ethnic groups, economic classes. In some Soviet-conquered Asian nations, murder was supplemented by banishment. Native populations (sent to Siberia or scattered elsewhere through the Soviet empire) were replaced by Russian nationals, forced to move into the conquered lands.

Our liberal policy makers, who violently condemn the relatively benign European colonialism, seldom mention barbaric Soviet colonialism.

Nowhere on earth has UN-supported communist agitation of colonial people done more damage than in the Congo.

On June 30, 1960, Belgium, under strong American and United Nations pressure, recognized the Congo as an independent nation.

On July 6, 1960, African soldiers mutinied against their white Belgian officers. Drunken and berserk Africans rampaged in an orgy of murder, mayhem, rape, and pillage.

African atrocities — even against the once-loved white missionaries and medical doctors of the interior — are too horrible to relate.

Patrice Lumumba, communist African Prime Minister of the new country, lashed the primitive people with demagogic appeals to black racism. He rewarded his black soldiers with promotions, and established pay rates (U. S.-subsidized) almost three times higher than U. S. Army pay at the time.

The Belgian government sent back several units of paratroopers to restore order. Lumumba asked for UN military assistance to protect the Congo against "Belgian military intervention."

The United States took the lead in the United Nations, to get a UN resolution *condemning* Belgium and *demanding* withdrawal of her troops.

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On July 14, 1960, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution calling upon the Belgians to withdraw, and authorizing the Secretary General to send UN invasion forces into the Congo.

On July 16, 1960, before all whites were evacuated, the first UN soldiers were sped in by U. S. Air Force planes. Belgian troops withdrew under fire.

During July and August, 1960, hundreds of Soviet, Czech, and other communist-bloc technicians arrived in Leopoldville. Large quantities of communist money, arms, planes, and trucks were shipped through Stanleyville to support the Lumumba regime.

Dag Hammarskjold, then Secretary General of the United Nations, said that this Soviet aid to Lumumba was in support of United Nations policy.

The United States government also sent aid to communist Lumumba.

On September 14, 1960, Colonel Joseph Mobutu (Congolese Army Chief of Staff, angered by the open communist military and technical support of Lumumba) proclaimed that the Army was taking over the country from Lumumba. Colonel Mobutu then ordered Soviet, Czech, and "other socialist" embassies and technicians out of the Congo.

Joseph Kasavubu (President of the Congo Republic), after hesitation, supported Mobutu's overthrow of Prime Minister Lumuba; and the UN General Assembly on November 22, 1960, recognized the new Congolese government.

On February 3, 1961, the Kennedy administration announced support of a United Nations scheme to "federalize" the government of the Congo, disarm all opposing Congolese factions, and control the country with UN military force.

On February 9, 1961, Patrice Lumumba, with two henchmen, escaped from their Congolese prison. On February 12, 1961, all three were killed by inhabitants of a Katanga village.

On August 2, 1961, the Congolese parliament approved Cyrille Adoula (a socialist) as Premier of the Congo Republic.[2]

Antoine Gizenga (a communist, who had been the head of a provisional government set up by the Soviets in Stanleyville) dissolved his provisional government and became First Vice Premier (Number Two man) in Adoula's regime. Adoula appointed Egide Bochely-Davidson (a Moscow-trained communist) as chief administrator of the Katanga province.[3]

Moise Tshombe — President of Katanga, anti-communist and pro-western, who had declared Katanga independent of the Congo Republic because of chaos and communist control in the Congo — refused to recognize Adoula's regime.

Since the UN claimed to be supporting the principle of self-determination and independence for colonial people, Tshombe expected the UN to support his effort for Katangan independence. Instead, the United Nations directed its entire military effort *against* Katanga, to destroy Tshombe and force Katanga back into the Congo Republic. In pursuit of the policy of "federalizing" the Congo, UN forces (financed and fully supported by the United States) bombed hospitals, homes, industrial plants, and schools in Katanga. UN troops (which included barbaric Ghurkas from India and tribesmen from Ethiopa and elsewhere) committed indescribable atrocities upon women, children, missionaries, doctors, and other civilians in Katanga. Congolese troops (drawing pay at the expense of American taxpayers) roamed the country in lawless, drunken, savage bands — raping, killing, pillaging.

In February and March, 1962, our State Department rejected repeated requests by President Moise Tshombe for permission to visit the United States. Assistant Secretary of State Frederick G. Dutton explained:

"Mr. Tshombe's proposed visit . . . . could seriously delay and even jeopardize implementation of the agreement . . . to end his secession and reintegrate the Katanga with the rest of the Congo."[4]

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At about the same time, however, the State Department approved a visit to the United States by Holden Roberto, communist agitator, responsible for much murder and carnage in Africa.[5]

Eventually, the UN war on behalf of the communist-controlled central Congolese government succeeded. The once prosperous and orderly province of Katanga was devastated. Moise Tshombe left his country on May 31, 1963, to avoid arrest.

Though communists were sole beneficiaries of the UN Congo operation, communist nations refused to help pay for it, denouncing it as American neo-colonialism. The net result was that American taxpayers paid practically all costs.

After withdrawal of UN troops in June, 1964, the central Congolese government could not maintain order. Moise Tshombe was invited back to the Congo to become Premier.

On July 12, 1964, Tshombe became Premier of the Congo Republic, which he had been fighting 15 months before. On August 7, 1964, it was announced that the U. S. State Department — which had denied Tshombe admission to the United States two years before — would increase "technical aid to shore up Premier Moise Tshombe's government in the Congo."[6]

As soon as Tshombe took control of the central government in July, 1964, communists incited rebellion against him. They provided narcotics and weapons to savages, appealing to their blood-lust, urging them to rape, pillage, and cannibalize — promising that all whites in the Congo would be butchered. In August, 1964, Stanleyville — second largest city in the Congo, with a population of 300,000 — fell to 100 rebels who drove into the city in six trucks. Defending government troops fled, or got out of uniform and joined the crowds to welcome the rebels.[7]

Seeing that his black armies would not fight, Tshombe hired white officers and technicians, principally South Africans, South Rhodesians, and Belgians. Tshombe's white soldiers numbered about 300; yet, communists and liberals throughout the world have labeled his *entire* fighting force as "mercenaries."[8]

The United Nations army — which had ravaged the Congo for almost four years until it destroyed Tshombe's resistance in Katanga — was truly a mercenary army, composed of foreigners brought to the Congo to fight for hire. The present rebel forces are incited, equipped, and led by communist mercenaries. These facts are seldom, if ever, mentioned. Only Tshombe is condemned for hiring "white mercenaries," the implication being that Tshombe hires white hoodlums to murder innocent blacks in the Congo.

By late August, 1964, rebels held most of the northern portion of the Congo — the area around Stanleyville. Under white leadership, however, Tshombe's armies were proving effective, moving northward, retaking territory held by rebels.

Shortly after Stanleyville fell to rebels, U. S. Undersecretary of State W. Averell Harriman flew to Brussels to discuss with Belgian foreign minister Paul Henri-Spaak the possibility of negotiations to free white hostages. Christophe Gbenye (titular head of the rebel government in the Congo) also went to Brussels for discussions with Spaak.[9]

Though it was evident from the beginning that negotiating with communist rebels was worse than futile, Belgians and Americans seemed unwilling to take any direct rescue action. Apparently, however, they did urge Tshombe to intensify his drive northward, hoping that his "mercenaries" could retake Stanleyville and save white hostages.[9]

Then, a note of horror was sounded. In Stanleyville, a communist-led youth group demanded the blood of all whites in the Congo — unknown numbers of whom were being held as hostages in Stanleyville and elsewhere. They would be tortured to death, butchered, and eaten if Tshombe's "mercenaries" continued their drive against rebels.[9]

On November 13, 1964, it became known that

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a column of Tshombe's forces was moving toward Stanleyville, meeting little effective resistance. On that day, Christophe Gbenye formally announced that all whites would be murdered if Tshombe's march on Stanleyville continued. Gbenye said:

"We will make our fetishes [charms] with the hearts of the Americans and Belgians. We will dress ourselves in the skins of Americans and Belgians."[9]

On November 17, and again on November 19, mobs of black savages surrounded buildings holding white prisoners in Stanleyville, demanding their blood, taunting them by describing which parts of their bodies would be eaten. Gbenye egged the mobs on, promising that all white hostages would be roasted alive and eaten, but asking the mobs to wait until he gave the word.[9]

Americans and Belgians finally decided on a rescue operation. They did not consider an attempt to rescue all whites in the Congo, because that would take a large-scale land operation, but planned a limited mission of rescuing the hostages in Stanleyville. They did not take Tshombe into their confidence. He was to be told only at the last moment.[9] Yet, American and Belgian officials (sensitive to world opinion) notified other African nations of the impending action.[10] This was equivalent to telling the rebels themselves, since most other nations in black Africa are hostile to the United States and Tshombe, sympathetic toward the communist rebels.

On November 20, 1964, it became general knowledge in Africa that the first stage of a Belgian-American rescue operation had begun. Americans and Belgians then told Tshombe what they were doing, and persuaded him to write a letter of approval.[9]

Early in the morning of November 24, 1964, ten American transport planes landed 400 Belgian paratroopers at Stanleyville airport. In two hours the paratroopers reached the center of the city. The rescue operation was seriously handicapped because the important element of surprise had been given away. As paratroopers approached, rebels herded white prisoners (men, women, and children) into the streets and started shooting them. The Belgian paratroopers found 63 dead, rescued approximately 1800, who were carried to safety by the American planes. In a similar operation in the nearby town of Paulis, rescuers found 20 whites beaten to death, but saved about 200.[9]

The Belgian paratroopers and American planes withdrew, even before completing their limited mission of rescuing all whites in Stanleyville. Apparently, American and Belgian officials ordered the hasty withdrawal, because of violent protests by communists and by the leaders of black African, and some Asian, nations about Belgian-American "intervention" in Congolese affairs.[9]

About noon on November 24, 1964, a column of Tshombe's forces (commanded by Major Michael Hoare, a South African) reached Stanleyville, rescuing a few more whites, driving rebels out of the city.

Following the rescue mission, however, conditions grew worse rather than better in the Congo.

As the year 1964 ended, the United States government was pressing Tshombe to make peace with the rebels and take them into his government.[11] This would mean, of course, surrender to the communist-led savages.

To many observers, such a surrender seems inevitable. Note the following passage from pages 28-29 of the January 4, 1965, issue of *U.S. News & World Report*:

"As the year 1964 drew to a close, war in the heart of Africa swelled to international crisis.

"Jet-age airlifts swept men and arms into the Congo from arsenals near Odessa in Russia, Canton in Red China, and from Tampa, Fla.

"Communist-made arms were still going to savages some of whom still practice cannibalism. U.S.-made arms were going to uniformed black troops who have run amok in the past . . . .

"After pumping half a billion dollars in aid into the Congo in four years, the U. S. now faces the danger of a Congo take-over by communists abetted by African nations leaning on U. S. aid . . . .

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"French officials say privately that 'the more you intervene the worse things get — let the Africans solve their own problems.'

"U. S. . . . is left to decide whether to intervene with force in the Congo or let the heart of black Africa go to the communists."[8]

It may be technically correct to say that communists are financing one side of the Congo war, while Americans finance the other side. Behind the technicalities, is the stark truth: *American taxpayers are financing, directly or indirectly, both sides of the ghastly conflict.*

Most of the communist military equipment being sent to rebels in the Congo comes from Egypt, Algeria, and Ghana.[8] Algeria and Ghana (both controlled by communist dictators who specialize in hatred of Americans) are on the American dole and have been since they acquired "nationhood." They could not possibly be supplying arms for communists in the Congo — or even be in existence to provide facilities for the transshipment of communist arms from elsewhere — if it were not for American foreign aid.

And what of Egypt? Well-informed observers say that the 1952 coup by which Gamal Abdel Nasser seized power in Egypt was planned and partly financed by the American Central Intelligence Agency. Since then, our government has forced American taxpayers to give or lend Nasser approximately one billion dollars.[12] In 1956, our government saved Egypt from invasion by France, England, and Israel, thus permitting Nasser to confiscate the most valuable property in Egypt, the Suez Canal. Our government's policy toward Nasser has also encouraged American banks to grant Egypt loans, and American industrial firms to sell Egypt, on credit, vast quantities of industrial equipment. American aid to Nasser continues to flow, while Nasser, abusing and vilifying Americans, operates as a Soviet agent, serving as an instrument of Soviet foreign policy.[12]

In the same period when American taxpayers were forced to *give* Nasser one billion dollars in aid, Nasser *spent* about one billion dollars on military equipment from the Soviet Union.[12]

How can it be denied that military equipment which Nasser sends to communist rebels in the Congo was bought from the Soviets with American money?

What The U. S. Should Do

It is obvious that the United States government should stop, *immediately*, all aid (including "sales" of agricultural surpluses) to *all* nations which give any kind of support to Tshombe's enemies. If some of the aid committed to such nations is already in the pipeline and cannot be stopped (that is, already in the process of production and shipment), it should be diverted to Tshombe. Our government should instantly terminate any overseas investment guarantees which encourage American bankers to lend, or business firms to grant credit, to nations which have revealed hostility toward Tshombe.

These steps should be taken at once. For the longer run, our government should, of course, stop as quickly as possible *all* foreign aid and overseas-investment-guarantee programs, since they have been harmful to American interests everywhere.

Simultaneously with stopping all American aid to Tshombe's enemies, we should announce our immediate withdrawal from intervention, in any way, in African affairs.

Aside from the fact that our government has no constitutional authority to intervene, there is no sense or logic in our efforts to "help" the "emerging nations" of Africa.

Prior to the turmoil which erupted with the rash independence movements of the 1960's, private, voluntary efforts of missionaries performed humanitarian work in black Africa. Now, that work is about to collapse. This is one result of our *government's* intervention in African affairs.

In urging and helping the people of Africa to achieve "national independence," our govern-

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ment has done them incalculable harm. The net result has been retrogression into the most savage barbarism among people who, under white influence and tutelage, had begun to acquire a veneer of civilization.

Our government cannot possibly do anything to help the people of Africa. Everything it tries to do makes matters worse.

From the viewpoint of our national security, it is nonsense for us to worry about communists taking over Africa. What would communists do with Africa? Even the brutal tactics of a communist police state cannot control, for any useful purpose, the natives of Africa.

Communist activity in Africa is helpful to communism only as long as the United States can be kept involved as whipping-boy and symbol for inflaming the hatred of Africans. Once we are out, Africa could become an insurmountable, even disastrous, problem for international communism.

* * * * *

Something You Can Do

My weekly radio and television broadcasts are briefs of this published *Report*, available for commercial sponsorship by reputable business firms anywhere in the United States. In ten years of broadcasting, my programs have never provoked a lawsuit or any other legal action against me, a station, or a sponsor.

Yet, it has now become difficult to expand my broadcast coverage; and coverage I already have is drying up, because broadcast stations and networks will not present news analyzed from the viewpoint of constitutional conservatism. None of the networks will accept my commercially-sponsored broadcasts. Cities in the listing below are practically the only ones in the United States where stations will accept my broadcasts; and some of the listed stations are threatening to cancel.

Station managers say that my broadcasts subject them to harassment by liberal groups, because of the FCC's so-called Fairness Doctrine. Some use the Fairness Doctrine as a pretext for banning conservative news commentary.

At any rate, constitutional conservatism (not only my broadcast but others) is gradually being banished from the media of mass communication.

When constitutional conservatives can no longer reach the public with the truth, hope of restoring our Republic will be almost gone.

This is a matter of such deep significance that I ask your help. I wish you and your friends would write to stations and sponsors listed below, thanking them for presenting my broadcasts. This will help me keep the coverage I already have. If my broadcast is not on in your area, try to find some business firm that will sponsor it as advertising. Have the firm communicate with me for details.

We also need vastly increased readership for this published *Report*. If you think the *Report* is effective, try to get ten other people to subscribe. If every present subscriber will do that, the resulting impact on public opinion, for the cause of constitutional conservatism, will be enormous.

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KXLY-TV	Spokane, Washington	"
KTVW	Tacoma, Washington	"
KNDO-TV	Yakima, Washington	"

FOOTNOTES

(1) *The Encyclopedia Americana*, Volume III, 1961 Edition, pp. 455-455b

(2) For events in the Congo through 1961, see *Who Killed The Congo*, by Philippa Schuyler, Devin-Adair Company, 23 & 25 East 26th Street, New York City 10010, 1962, 310 pp., price: $5.00.

(3) *Newark* (N. J.) *Star Ledger*, September 24, 1961

(4) Letter from Assistant Secretary of State Frederick G. Dutton to U. S. Representative Glenard P. Lipscomb (Rep., Calif.), dated March 9, 1962

(5) *Africa's Red Harvest*, by Pieter Lessing, The John Day Company, New York City, 1962, pp. 11-24

(6) Special to the Times from Brussels, by Edward T. O'Toole, *The New York Times*, August 8, 1964, pp. 1, 4

(7) "Analysis: The Seething Congo," by AP Special Correspondent Saul Pett, *The Dallas Times Herald*, December 27, 1964, p. 28A

(8) "As An East-West War Heats Up In The Congo," *U. S. News & World Report*, January 4, 1964, pp. 28-9

(9) Article by AP Special Correspondent William L. Ryan, *The Shreveport Times*, December 20, 1964, p. 4B; and *The Dallas Morning News*, December 20, 1964, Sec. 1, p. 11

(10) "Massacre In The Congo — Story Of A Rescue Attempt," *U. S. News & World Report*, December 7, 1964, p. 41

(11) AP dispatch from Brussels, *The Dallas Times Herald*, December 20, 1964, p. 18A

(12) "Why Nasser Acts The Way He Does," *U. S. News & World Report*, January 4, 1965, pp. 30-1

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